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Cuckfield Rural District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1937.

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.

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RURAL DISTRICT OF CUCKFIELD.

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Rural District of Cuckfield for the year 1937.

STATISTICS.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.67, and this figure, when adjusted, gives a corrected Death Rate of 10.64, which compares with 9.41 for the previous year and with 12.4 for England and Wales.

With regard to the deaths that occurred during the year, it is interesting to note that the mean age at death is 67.7. This does not mean, however, that this figure is the expectation of life for a child born in this District, as the figure for the two only coincide in a stationary population unaffected by migration in which the births equal the number of deaths.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases are responsible for 46 per cent. of all deaths. The majority of the deaths occurred in persons over 60 years of age (88 per cent.), the average age of those who died from this cause being 75.

The high death rate from Heart Disease is therefore not alarming, rather the reverse. People have to die of something, and a high death rate from this disease over 60 years of age is rather an indication of good

community health, as people are not now dying to the same extent from what might be called preventable diseases. The same may be said of the Cancer death rate, which is 1.5, more people living to the age when cancer affects them than formerly.

It is pleasing to record that no deaths occurred during the year from Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Measles. For the second year in succession the Maternal Mortality Rate is nil.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 34.8, as compared with 58 for the country as a whole.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In my last Annual Report I reported fully on the great success of the campaign, resulting in 90 per cent. of the children attending the Elementary Schools being immunised against Diphtheria. The children who received the injections were Schick Tested during the present year, and it was found that 98.2 were negative, that is to say were protected. Those who were found to be still positive received a further injection, in order to confer the necessary immunity. It is proposed to offer every year free facilities to those children not immunised, in order to keep up or even increase the percentage of children protected.

During the year only four cases of Diphtheria occurred, none of these cases having been immunised, and it will be interesting to see if over a period of years the number of cases remain low.

MILK SUPPLY.

A considerable amount of the work of the Department is given to the improvement and supervision of the Milk Supply. There are 261 Dairy Farms in the District, and milk production is the most important industry, approximately 6,000 gallons being produced daily. This milk supplies the needs of the area and also the needs of several large towns outside the District.

It is very important therefore to safeguard the health of the community by adequately supervising the production of milk.

The steps taken may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) Inspection of all Dairy Farms, both at early morning and at afternoon milking time, to ensure that the methods employed are satisfactory. Where methods can be improved, advice is given verbally or by letter, depending on circumstances. In this connection, 1,035 inspections were carried out during the year, including 200 inspections at early morning milking time. Although both ordinary and accredited producers were visited, more attention was given to the former.

In addition to the methods employed, the structural conditions of the cowsheds and dairies are noted, and during the year considerable improvements were effected in this direction, details of which will be found on page 25 of this Report.

(2) The taking of samples of milk for a bacteriological analysis. All samples were examined at the laboratory of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, the tests employed being the bacterial count, the presence or absence of coliform organisms and the methylene blue reductase test. In all, 223 samples were taken for this purpose.

Producers are informed of the result of each sample, and when unsatisfactory results are obtained further visits and samples are taken with a view to effecting improvements.

The bacterial count has been severely criticised owing to alleged divergence of results, but my experience has been that it is a more reliable index of methods than the methylene blue test. Reference is made below to the organisation of a Clean Milk Competition, and in this competition the producers who were taking every care were never found to have counts of over 10,000, showing that this alleged divergence of counts did not occur as far as these producers were concerned.

(3) The taking of samples from individual cows for the sedimentation test. The Sanitary Inspectors are supplied with the necessary outfit, and carry out this test on the farm, 439 samples being taken during the year. The object of this test is to find out if a cow is excreting pus in the milk, and by this test 35 cows were found to be doing so, a percentage of about 8 per cent. This does not mean that 8 per cent. of the cows in the District are excreting pus, as the examinations were carried out because of a previous sample from the herd having a low bacterial count and failing to pass the methylene blue test or for some other special reason. The information that a cow is excreting pus is passed on to the County Council, who arrange for a Veterinary Officer to examine the animal. In the cases mentioned the Veterinary Officer confirmed in 31, four being due to tuberculosis.

(4) The organisation of a Clean Milk Competition, with the object of educating and encouraging producers in the production of clean milk, and also to interest the general public as to how milk is being produced at the present time. The advantages of milk as a food cannot be stressed too much, and it is very important that the public should know the care that is now being taken in its production compared with several years ago. A campaign of this kind may be looked upon as an excellent form of health education.

The Competition was held from April to September, marks being awarded at inspection visits and for the results of milk analyses.

(5) The analysis of all private water supplies to dairy farms. The importance of securing pure water supplies was realised following the report of the investigation into the large outbreak of Typhoid Fever which occurred at Bournemouth and adjoining districts in 1936. The cause of this outbreak was the infection by typhoid organisms of a stream at which cattle drank, and so infected the milk supply.

It was found in this District that 91 dairy farms derived their water supplies from private supplies, and, when analysed, 51 were found to be unfit for dairy and domestic purposes.

At the end of the year 27 of these had been remedied either by reconditioning the existing well, sinking a new well, or by obtaining a main supply. The remainder are being remedied during the present year.

From the public health point of view, I regard this as being one of the most important works carried out by the Department during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In my Report to the Council on this subject, I pointed out that a public health service could by its activities remedy or improve unsatisfactory conditions, but that health education also played an important part in improving the mode of living of the individual.

It was suggested to the Council that a Health Week be held in conjunction with the Cuckfield Urban and the Burgess Hill Urban District Councils. The Council agreed to the suggestion, and resolved to hold the Health Week in the Spring of 1938.

The object of holding a Health Week is to inform the public of the health services available for the prevention and cure of disease and to foster health consciousness in the individual. This may be looked upon as a form of insurance, as from the financial point of view alone a Local Authority will save money if fewer people have to be treated for disease in Municipal and Infectious Disease Hospitals.

It is not easy to measure the results of health education in a District, and it is not possible to do so over a short period of time. It will not be disputed that compared with say one hundred years ago there has been great progress in the knowledge of the people concerning health, and there can be no doubt that this knowledge has helped considerably in reducing the mortality and sickness from a large number of diseases.

Another form of health education was to circularise all bakers, pointing out the desirability of wrapping bread. There is no doubt that from the hygienic point of view all loaves should be wrapped and

delivered in this state to the consumer. The bakers pointed out that this would entail extra cost, and the increase would have to be borne by the consumer. It is hoped in time the public will see the advantage of having bread wrapped, and when that time comes will demand it.

During the year I had the honour of being appointed to represent the Rural District Councils Association on the Central Council for Health Education.

STAFFING OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year I submitted a full Report to the Council on the amount of work it was possible for the Department to carry out with the existing staff of two Sanitary Inspectors, and for the need of appointing a third Sanitary Inspector if the work were to be carried out properly and efficiently. I pointed out with regard to housing that in districts where insufficient housing inspections were carried out the owners were liable to allow their houses to deteriorate, with the result that when inspected these houses are found to be in such a condition that they cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost and have to be demolished; also that several houses in this District had been represented as being unfit, but if they had been inspected several years ago would have then been made fit, and would not now have to be represented.

The Council, after carefully considering the Report, decided to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am indebted to Mr. Jones, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his loyal co-operation and assistance on all matters appertaining to the Department and for his help in compiling this Report.

My thanks are also due to the other members of the Staff for their support, and, in particular, Miss Everson, my Chief Clerk.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Council for his valuable help and interest and to the other members of the Council for their consideration and support in connection with my Reports and recommendations.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

(Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and Assistant School Medical Officer, East Sussex County Council).

Senior Sanitary Inspector—F. G. JONES, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

District Sanitary Inspectors { F. ATKIN, M.S.I.A., Certified Meat Inspector.
R. S. RELF, M.S.I.A.

Clerk—F. WHITE.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerk—Miss EVERSON.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY of STATISTICS for the YEARS 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Area of District in acres ...	74,360	74,360	74,360	74,360
Population estimated to middle of year ...	... 23,432	23,620	23,720	24,220
Rateable Value ...	... £170,477	£175,747	£172,710	£181,498
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	... £710/6/5	£732/5/7	£685/6/1	£557/2/7
Density of Population (persons per acre) ...	... 0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
Number of Houses ...	6,252	6,458	6,825	7,268
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ...	... 12.44	12.5	12.4	13.05
Death Rate per 1,000 Population ...	... 12.39	11.09	11.21	12.67
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	46.93	20.27	40.96	34.81

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.		MALES.	FEMALES.
1.	Typhoid Fever, &c. ...	...	...	—
2.	Measles ...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough ...	...	1	—
5.	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza... ...	...	5	6
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	—	1
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	—	1
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	3	6
10.	Other Tuberculosis ...	...	1	—
11.	Syphilis ...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of Insane, &c.	...	—	—
13.	Cancer ...	...	14	24
14.	Diabetes ...	...	1	1
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	...	12	9
16.	Heart Disease ...	...	35	48
17.	Aneurysm ...	...	2	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	16	20
19.	Bronchitis ...	...	2	3
20.	Pneumonia ...	...	6	7
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	3	2
22.	Peptic Ulcer ...	...	4	—
23.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	2	—
24.	Appendicitis ...	...	1	1
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	1	1
26.	Other Liver Diseases ...	...	—	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	3	4
28.	Nephritis... ...	...	6	6
29.	Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal Diseases	...	—	—
31.	Congenital Causes, &c....	...	3	2
32.	Senility ...	...	5	6
33.	Suicide ...	...	2	1
34.	Other Violence ...	...	4	1
35.	Other Defined Causes ...	...	15	10
36.	Ill-defined Causes ...	...	—	—
	Totals ...	...	147	160

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
During the Year 1937. (Provisional Figures).

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.
	LIVE Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fevers.	Measles.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06
Cuckfield Rural District ...	13.05	0.33	12.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
			*10.64						

* Corrected Death Rate.

Puerperal	Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
	0.97	2.26	3.23

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :--

per 1,000 Live Births ...	0.97	2.26	3.23
per 1,000 Total Births ...	0.94	2.17	3.11
... ... Nil.	... ...	Nil.	Nil.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Rural District are as follows

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births and Birth Rate.

The following Table shows the Births registered for the year 1937 :—

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	147	158	305
Illegitimate	...	8	3	11
		—	—	—
Total...	...	155	161	316

This gives a rate of about 13.05 per 1,000 population.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Stillbirths	...	7	1	8
Legitimate	...	6	1	7
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1

Deaths and Death Rate.

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1937 :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
	147	160	307

This gives a mortality rate of 12.67 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death rate is 10.64.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Arrangements are made for the examination of specimens for Diphtheria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, &c., with the Pathological Department, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

Bacteriological examinations of milk, water, bathing pools, &c., are carried out by the Clinical Research Association, London.

Laboratory Reports.

Swabs for Diphtheria.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
General Practitioners and Medical Officer of Health ...	... ... ... 2 ... 31 ... 33		
Isolation Hospital 8 ... 21 ... 29		

Sputum—Tuberculosis.

General Practitioners 6 ... 19 ... 25
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Ambulance Facilities.

A Motor Ambulance is attached to the Isolation Hospital for the removal of cases of infectious disease.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Albourne ...	Albourne Village Hall	Fourth Tuesday
Balcombe ...	Parish Church Room	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Bolney	Rawson Institute ...	Second Tuesday
Copthorne ...	The Village Club ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Crawley Down... ...	6 Sunny Avenue ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Horsted Keynes	Parish Room... ...	Every Friday, except before and after first Wednesday in month
Scaynes Hill ...	Village Hall	Alternate Tuesdays with Lindfield
Three Bridges and Worth	Jubilee — opposite St. Richard's Church	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Turners Hill ...	The Reading Room...	2nd Thursday in each month
West Hoathly...	Village Hall	4th Wednesday

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

East Grinstead	Railway Approach ...	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Hove	Hove Hospital, Sack- ville Road	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

Haywards Heath	Oaklands	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
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Dental Clinic.

East Grinstead	Railway Approach ...	As and when arranged
Haywards Heath	Oaklands	As and when arranged

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Brighton ...	Royal Sussex County Hospital	Men : Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. ; Thursdays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. ; Saturdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
		Women and Children : Tues- days, 5 to 7 p.m. ; Thurs- days, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. ; Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Burgess Hill ...	" Windermere," Mill Road, Burgess Hill
East Grinstead	Railway Approach

Eye Refraction Clinics.

Brighton ...	Sussex Eye Hospital...	1 p.m. every Weekday except Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on that day
Haywards Heath	King Edward VII. Memorial (Eliot) Hospital	Alternate Saturdays at 9 a.m.

DEAN'S FARM ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is now administered by the Mid-Sussex Joint Hospital Board, composed of Members of this Council, the Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts. The Hospital serves the needs of these three Districts.

Medical Superintendent—Dr. W. B. STOTT.

Visiting Physician--Dr. GOWLAND HOPKINS.

Matron—Miss N. Wilcox.

I am indebted to the Matron for the particulars relating to the various cases.

The following are details of the cases admitted:—

Area.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pemphigus.	Meningitis.	Totals.
Cuckfield R.D.C....	34	... 1 carrier	3 ...	1 ...	1 ...
Cuckfield U.D.C....	5	...	2 ...	— ...	— ...
Burgess Hill U.D.C.	1	...	2 ...	— ...	1 ...
Horsham R.D.C....	8	...	2 ...	— ...	— ...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	48	...	10 ...	1 ...	2 ...
					61

Ages of Patients :—

Up to 10 years ...	21	...	2	...	1	...	—	...	24
10 to 15 years ...	15	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	18
15 to 20 years ...	8	...	1	...	—	...	2	...	11
Over 20 years ...	4	...	4	...	—	...	—	...	8
Totals ...	48	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	61

One death occurred from Meningitis.

Average stay per patient—33.41 days.

Smallpox.

Cases of Smallpox are sent to the Sedgebrook Smallpox Hospital, Plumpton, which has accommodation for ten cases and is administered by the East Sussex Western Smallpox Hospital Committee.

Seven other Sanitary Authorities send their cases to this Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

The District as a whole is well supplied with good water. The Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board supplies the Parishes of Lindfield, Ardingly, Balecombe, Cuckfield, Slaugham, Bolney and Horsted Keynes. The Burgess Hill Water Company supplies Hurstpierpoint, Clayton, Keymer, Albourne and Twincham. The Brighton Corporation supplies the Parish of Pyecombe. Poynings and Fulking are supplied by a small undertaking managed by the Parish Council. The Parishes of Worth and West Hoathly are supplied by the Council, who purchase the water in bulk from the East Surrey Water Company. In the Parish of Newtimber the supply is obtained from shallow wells and springs, this being the only Parish in the District where there are no water mains.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses are taken from each of the six public supplies every three months. This is in addition to the samples taken by the Undertakings themselves, who take these about once per month. Arrangements have been made with the Undertakings for an interchange of copies of reports.

In every case during the year the water was reported on as being satisfactory.

A considerable amount of time was given to the examination of private supplies, 173 samples being taken for analysis. Of these, 78 were found to be unfit, details being given below.

New extensions during the year include a supply to Hassocks Homes, Sayers Common, Ardingly, Lindfield Rural, Slaugham and Cuckfield Rural; 2,600 yards being put down during the year.

Wells.

Number found to be unfit	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of dwellings with unfit supplies	...	...	...	...	...	79

Springs.

Number found to be unfit	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of dwellings with unfit supplies	...	...	...	...	...	20

Streams.

Number found to be unfit	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of dwellings with unfit supplies	...	...	...	...	...	4

Rivers.

Number found to be unfit	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of dwellings with unfit supplies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of dwellings with unfit supplies	...	...	...	...	...	104
(Of this number 77 are either farmhouses or farm cottages).						
Total number of dwellings with inadequate supplies	...	...	...	...	...	49

As a result of notices served, the following was the position at the end of the year with regard to the above 155 dwellings.

Wells.

Wells discontinued, connection made to public main	...	...	...	...	...	17
New wells provided, satisfactory on sampling	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wells cleansed and reconstructed to exclude surface water...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wells being reconstructed (not completed)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wells discontinued (houses scheduled for demolition)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wells cleansed and reconstructed (still unfit on re-sampling)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outstanding...	...	...	...	...	...	43
						—
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	79

Springs.

Storage tanks cleansed and covered (fit on re-sampling)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Springs enclosed in concrete tank and covered (fit on re-sampling)...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Springs being enclosed as above, works not completed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Springs and surroundings cleansed (fit on re-sampling)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outstanding...	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	20

Streams.

Supply being obtained from main (works not completed)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outstanding...	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Rivers.

Well supply provided (fit on analysis)...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition to the above, five properties outstanding from 1936 were connected to the public mains.

It will be seen from the results of works carried out that 58 dwellings at the end of year still had an unfit supply and a further 49 dwellings an inadequate supply.

Representations were made to the Council with regard to need for a main water supply to certain of the areas in which these premises are situated, the areas being :—

- (a) Furnace Wood Area.
- (b) High Street, Balcombe Area.
- (c) Cowdray Arms, Worth Area.
- (d) Brighton Road Area.
- (e) Malthouse Lane, Hurstpierpoint Area.
- (f) Freaks Lane, Cuckfield Rural Area.
- (g) Seaynes Hill Area.
- (h) East Mascalls, Lindfield Rural Area.
- (i) Nyes Hill, Bolney Area.

Of the 107 dwellings with an unfit or inadequate supply, 89 are included in the above areas.

At the end of the year the Council were negotiating with the Water Companies concerned with a view to main extensions to serve these areas.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

On account of proposed development and unsatisfactory drainage conditions in the village of Sayers Common, the Council resolved to carry out a sewage scheme for this hamlet. Work is at present in progress.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of Privies reconstructed during 1937 :—

(a)	As W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
..	Pail or similar type receptacles	...	...	...	...	Approx.	900	
..	Houses with Water Closets	...	...	...	...	Approx.	6,350	
..	Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
..	Additional Closets provided for existing property in 1937 :—							
	(a) Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
..	Closets constructed in 1937 for New Houses :—							
	(a) Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Any Special Action by Council to secure conversion of Privies and Pails to Water Closet system Nil.

Number of Pail Closets converted to Water Closets 56

..	New Pails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	New Pail Closet Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
..	Pail Closets removed from inside Dwelling-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Full details of this service were given in the Report for 1934.

5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total number of inspections made under Public Health Acts ...	178
.. complaints received during 1937	53
.. nuisances found during 1937	83
.. nuisances abated during 1937	82
Notices under Public Health Acts dealt with during the year :—	
Notices outstanding end of 1936	8
Notices served during 1937 :—	
Informal (including recorded verbal notices)	239
Statutory	Nil.
Notices complied with during 1937 :—	
Informal (including recorded verbal notices)	166
Statutory	Nil.
Legal Proceedings :—	
Total number of summonses	Nil.

6. SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of inspections	10
.. notices served to provide heating	1
.. notices served to provide ventilation	1
.. notices served to provide sanitary accommodation ...	1

7. BATHING POOLS.

One public bathing pool attached to a hotel was inspected and the water analysed, the report being satisfactory.

8. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) Number of Council Houses found to be infested	Nil.
.. Council Houses disinfested	Nil.
.. other houses found to be infested	1
.. other houses disinfested	1
(2) Method of dealing with infested houses : Spraying with insecticide.	
(3) Disinfestation carried out by the Local Authority.	

9. RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year complaints received of rat infestation showed a falling off.

All refuse tips and slaughterhouses receive constant attention.

Special efforts were made during Rat Week by means of posters, visits and the organisation of rat hunts.

HOUSING.

During the year 340 new houses were erected. Of these 308 were by private enterprise.

In the case of 12 cottages, advantage was taken of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	349
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	890
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	68
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	75
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses needing further action :—		
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ... ... ... ... ...	12
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ... ... ... ... ...	274

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	207
---	---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	... ...	Nil.
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—		
(a) By Owners...	... ... ... ... ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	Nil.

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by Local Authority Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil.
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of representations, &c., made in respect of Dwelling Houses unfit for habitation	8
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from Owners, Section 11 (3) :—	
(a) To render house fit for human habitation ...	1
(b) As to usage other than for human habitation	3

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate Tenements or Underground Rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit...	Nil.

4. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1937 :—

(1) State aided :	
(a) By Local Authority	19
(b) By Private Enterprise (Public Utility Societies, &c.)	Nil.
(2) Without State aid	308
Without State aid by Local Authority	13

5. HOUSING CONDITIONS :—

(1) Total number of Houses in the District	7,268
(2) Estimated number of Working Class Houses (included in above)	4,800

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.) Number of Dwellings Overcrowded at the end of the year	18
(ii.) Number of Families dwelling therein	20
(iii.) Number of Persons dwelling therein	128
(b) Number of New Cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	Nil.
(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	14
(ii.) Number of Persons concerned in such cases	88
(d) Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling Houses have again become Overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of over crowding...	Nil.
(e) Any other particulars with respect to Overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	

The 14 cases were abated as follows :—

Number abated by Council (Council Cottages)	3
" reduction in family	6
" increased accommodation (by owner) ...	1
" increased accommodation (Housing—Rural Workers—Act)...	2
" Tenants leaving for larger cottage	1
" Tenant leaving the district	1

RESULTS FROM THE INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Works have been carried out :—

Rooms cleaned and renovated	104
Roofs repaired or renewed	12
Eaves gutterings and downpipes provided or repaired	27
Provision of rainwater disposal	14
Lead valley gutters renewed	3
Chimneys, insertion of damp-proof courses and flashings ...	15

Dampness in walls remedied :—

(a) Insertion of horizontal damp-proof course	...	...	...	30
(b) Forming of cavity walls	...	...	...	34
(c) Rendering, external	...	...	...	2
(d) Tile-hanging	...	...	...	9
(e) Internal treatment (plaster)...	...	...	...	16
Foundations reinforced...	...	...	...	4
Dry areas formed	...	...	...	4
Walls re-pointed...	...	...	...	8
Walls repaired and re-plastered (internal)	...	...	...	40

Damp floors remedied :—

(a) Concrete floors laid	...	...	...	25
(b) Concrete, bitumen and boards laid	...	...	...	30
Floors affected with dry rot renewed	...	...	...	4
Boarded floors repaired	...	...	...	10
Site covered with concrete	...	...	...	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	8
New ceilings provided or repaired	...	...	...	20
Windows repaired	...	...	...	19
New windows provided	...	...	...	38
Rooms with additional lighting and ventilation provided	...	...	...	23
Permanent ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	5
Bedrooms provided with fire grates	...	...	...	1
Lighting provided to staircases	...	...	...	3
New stairs provided	...	...	...	3
Handrails provided to stairs	...	...	...	5
New entrance doors provided	...	...	...	12
Fire grates and cooking accommodation provided	...	...	...	13
New food stores provided	...	...	...	16
Lighting and ventilation provided to existing food stores	...	...	...	17
Ceilings formed to food stores	...	...	...	8
Damp floors to food stores remedied	...	...	...	3
Damp walls to food stores remedied	...	...	...	2
Washing coppers provided and repaired	...	...	...	6
Pavings provided and repaired	...	...	...	33
Bathrooms formed and baths installed	...	...	...	7
Additional bedrooms formed	...	...	...	2
Water supply laid on over sinks	...	...	...	11

Drainage.

Number of properties re-drained	...	...	...	...	50
.. branch drains relaid	...	...	...	...	19
.. drains unstopped or cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
.. gullies provided	...	...	...	...	20
Ventilation shafts provided	...	...	...	...	11

New trapped lead waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	25
Treatment for sewerage provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of new cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	14

Sinks.

Glazed stoneware sinks provided	23
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Water Closets.

Number of new pedestal pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	29
" w.c.s provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	32
Additional lighting and ventilation provided to w.c.s	...	...	...	...	...	4
New w.c. structures provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional w.c.s provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND SITES.

Number of Licences granted :—

(a) Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**1. MILK SUPPLY.**

There are 261 milk producers on the Register ; of these, 130 employ steam as a means of sterilising utensils. Of these, 59 are producer retailers, 34 of whom sterilise by steam ; 11 of these without steam retail not more than five gallons per day (loose) milk.

Of the 15 retailers in the District, 12 sterilise by means of steam.

The following is a summary of samples of water taken and the conditions of the various supplies :—

Number of registered dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	261
" farms with main water supply	...	...	...	...	...	170
" farms with inadequate main water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
" farms with a private source of supply	...	...	...	...	...	91

The 91 supplies were as follows :—

Wells.

Number of farms with a well supply	...	...	...	...	...	63
" farms with an unfit well supply	...	...	...	...	...	37

Springs.

Number of farms with a spring supply	26
,, farms with an unfit spring supply	6

Streams and Rivers.

Number of farms depending on a stream or river supply ...	4
,, farms with an unfit stream or river supply ...	4

Ponds.

Number of farms depending on a pond supply	5
,, farms with an unfit pond supply	4
Total number of dairy farms with an unfit water supply ...	51
,, dairy farms with an inadequate main supply ...	3

It will be seen from the above figures that 56 per cent. of the supplies from private sources were unfit for dairy purposes.

Resulting from notices served and interviews with owners and agents, the following improvements were carried out : -

Number of dairy farms connected to the main	13
,, where new wells were provided (fit upon analysis)	3
,, where new borings were provided (fit upon analysis)	1
,, where new borings are being carried out but not completed	5
,, where wells have been cleansed and reconstructed (fit upon analysis) ...	7
,, where wells have been cleansed and reconstructed (unfit upon analysis) ...	3
,, where polluted source has been discontinued and alternate source provided	3
,, where works to the source of supply are outstanding (works not commenced)	2
,, where the main service pipe is being enlarged to afford an adequate supply	2
,, where negotiations are taking place between the Council and the Water Undertakings for main extensions ...	15
Total...	54

Sampling.

During the year samples were taken for bacteriological and microscopical examination and sedimentation tests for visible dirt, pus and blood carried out.

(a.) Bacteriological examination.

Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	223
Number found to be satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	132
.. to be unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	91

Investigations were made into the 91 unsatisfactory samples, and the following conditions were found to adversely affect the samples from the farms : -

Number where the water supply was unfit	...	...	...	...	...	16
.. the water supply was inadequate	...	...	...	...	...	4
.. pus was present in the milk	...	...	...	...	...	5
.. steam was not used for sterilisation	...	...	...	...	...	49
.. steam was used, but sterilisation plant out of action when samples were taken	...	...	...	...	...	3

From the above, it will be seen that the two most common causes were those of unfit water supplies and insufficient sterilisation of utensils.

(b.) Microscopical examination.

Number of samples taken	32
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(c.) Sedimentation tests.

Number of samples taken	439
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The 439 tests were taken at 85 farms. In several instances the tests were followed by microscopical examination.

From these tests, 35 cows were notified to the County Medical Officer of Health as giving milk containing pus.

Resulting from the above notification, I am informed by the County Medical Officer of Health that examination of the herds by the Veterinary Officer showed the following : -

Number of cows affected with mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	15
.. affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
.. giving abnormal milk (pus)	...	...	...	...	...	12
.. affected with cowpox	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Milk Production.

Number of cowkeepers on the register	...	...	...	...	...	261
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	1035
Number of inspections at early morning milking times	...	...	...	...	...	200
.. milch cows in district (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	3300
.. notices served to register	...	...	...	...	...	20

The following Works have been carried out during the year : -

Number of new cowsheds constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
.. new cowsheds totally reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	14

Cowsheds where standings have been :—

(a) Shortened	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Repaired or re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(e) Chalk and earth standings replaced by concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Rear walks repaired or re-laid 14

Cowsheds where :—

(a) Tubular divisions have been installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Concrete divisions have been installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Wood divisions have been installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d) Walls have been made impervious	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Number of cowsheds provided with additional lighting and ventilation 10

,, cowsheds provided with new drainage disposal arrangements 2

Making up of yards :—

(a) Re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Concreted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Concrete walks provided outside of cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Dairies attached to dairy farms (Producers and Producer Retailers).

Number of new dairies constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
.. dairies reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.. dairies sealed off from cowshed and dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
.. roofs sealed off	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. dairies where walls have been made impervious	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
.. dairies where additional lighting and ventilation has been provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. separate sterilising rooms formed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
.. new coolers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
.. washing troughs provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
.. steam chests installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Retail Dairies.

Number of retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
.. inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
.. new dairies constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.. new sterilising rooms constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.. steam sterilising plants installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
.. ceilings formed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. walls rendered impervious	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
.. new floors suitably drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. dairies sealed off from dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. notices served <i>re</i> unsatisfactory churns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.. notices served <i>re</i> cleansing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of notices served to discontinue storage of food	...	...	...	...	1
,, washing troughs provided	...	...	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Licences granted by the County Council.

Tuberculin tested milk (producers)	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculin tested milk (produce and bottle)	...	...	...	...	4
Accredited milk (producers)	...	...	...	...	65
Accredited milk (produce and bottle)	...	...	...	...	4

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

Retailers.

Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculin tested (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1
Accredited	...	...	...	...	4
Accredited (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

During the year it has been found possible to carry out 100 per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered in 14 slaughterhouses within the area. This inspection has been carried out during the evenings. The Council, appreciating its importance, increased the travelling allowance of the Inspectors carrying out this work.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred during the year, and although carcases were examined for the disease no evidence was found.

Inspections were made of imported meat at the butcher's shops, and no evidence of disease or unsoundness was found.

During the year, as a result of notices, the following Works were carried out :—

Adequate lighting and ventilation to lairage	...	...	...	...	1
New concrete floor suitably drained...	...	...	...	...	1
New approach to slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	1
Additional lighting to slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	1

Details of meat condemned.

1,313 visits were made to slaughterhouses and butcher's shops for the purpose of meat inspection. The system of inspection adopted is that recommended in Memorandum 62/Foods of the Ministry of Health.

Unsound and diseased meat, when condemned, is destroyed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Total number of carcases inspected :—

Bovines	...	...	...	...	550
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1,352
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	1,185
					— —
Total	...	...	...	...	3,087

The following is a record of the diseased or unsound food condemned:—

A.—Affected with Tuberculosis.**Bovines.**

Two carcases and offals	...	...	...	...	...	1,280lbs.
Fourteen heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	...	455 ..
Eight mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	54 ..
Two livers	...	...	...	...	...	30 ..
Fifteen sets of lungs and hearts	...	...	...	...	...	226 ..
						— —
						2,045lbs.

Calves.

One carcase and offal	...	...	...	...	...	75lbs.
One liver	...	...	...	...	...	5 ..
One leg and part of loin	...	...	...	...	...	21 ..
One set of lungs	...	...	...	...	...	3 ..
						— —
						104lbs.

Pigs.

Twelve carcases and offals	...	...	...	...	...	1,463lbs.
Sixty-three heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	...	626½ ..
Nineteen plucks	...	...	...	...	...	141 ..
Twenty livers	...	...	...	...	...	99 ..
Twenty-eight mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	53½ ..
Nine sets of lungs	...	...	...	...	...	15½ ..
Two forequarters and offals	...	...	...	...	...	49 ..
Two sets of offals	...	...	...	...	...	30½ ..
						— —
						2,478lbs.

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED (TUBERCULOSIS) ... 4,627lbs.

B.—Other diseased and unsound conditions, including dropsy, septic metritis, pyaemia, &c :—

1. Bovines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591lbs.
2. Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	656½ ..
3. Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 ..
4. Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 ..
5. Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 ..

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED (UNFIT AND UNSOUND CONDITIONS) ... 2,503½lbs.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED ... 7,130½lbs.
3 tons 3 cwts 74½ lbs.

Other foods.

Amount of oranges condemned 10 tons

During the year all the above were voluntarily surrendered for destruction, no seizures being necessary.

Summary of carcases condemned and inspected.

	Cattle, excluding	Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	307	10	233	1,185	1,185	1,352
Number inspected	307	10	233	1,185	1,185	1,352

All diseases except Tuberculosis.

Whole carcases condemned ...	—	2	2	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	44	3	1	22	67
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	14.3 %	50 %	1.3 %	2.02 %	5.1 %

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcases condemned ...	1	1	1	—	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	31	1	1	—	124
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	10.4 %	20 %	0.9 %	—	10.06 %

It is the practice to notify the County Medical Officer of Health of pigs and calves affected with Tuberculosis, so that the cases may be investigated. As a result of these notices, upon investigation being carried out by the County Veterinary Surgeon, the mother of a calf and another cow in the dairy herd were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and were removed and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

Four samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination, two of which were unsatisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of bakehouses in district	19
.. inspections of bakehouses	92

Details of notices served, all of which were remedied :—

Number of notices served to limewash	4
.. provide flushing to water closets ...	1
.. provide trapped lead wastes ...	4
.. abate dampness	1
.. improve ventilation	4
.. provide covered fuel receptacles ...	2
.. re-lay defective floors	1
.. make good defective plaster ...	1
.. provide lighting to flour store ...	1
.. provide ashbin	1
.. improve method of storing bread...	2
.. repair defective gully	1

OTHER FOOD-PREPARING PLACES.

Number of inspections	45
Number of informal notices to provide washing accommodation	3
.. sinks	1
.. an adequate water supply	1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries	15	1	Nil.
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ...	20	2	Nil.
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	2	Nil.	Nil.
Total	37	3	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number Referred to H.M. Inspect'r (4)	Number of Prosec- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	—		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>					
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation.	Insufficient ... Unsuitable or De- fective ... Not separate for sexes ...	1 1 —	1 1 —	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	1	—	—
<i>Other Offences :</i>					
(Excluding offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	1	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase in the incidence of this disease as compared with the previous year, 35 cases being notified. Of these, 17 occurred in the Parish of Ardingly, including 13 at Ardingly College.

2. Diphtheria.

Only 4 cases were notified during the year, and none of these had been immunised.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.		Total.		Admitted to Hospital.		Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	35	...	33	...	—
Diphtheria	...	4	...	3	...	—
Pneumonia	...	22	...	—	...	—
Erysipelas	...	5	...	—	...	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	1	...	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PARISH.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia	Erysipelas.	Total.
Albourne	...	4	—	—	1	—	5
Ardingly	...	17	1	1	—	—	19
Balcombe	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bolney	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clayton	...	1	1	—	1	2	5
Cuckfield Rural	...	1	—	—	3	1	5
Horsted Keynes	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hurstpierpoint	...	3	1	—	1	—	5
Newtimber	...	—	1	—	—	1	2
Pyecombe	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Slaugham	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
West Hoathly	...	1	—	—	1	—	2
Worth	...	5	—	—	12	1	18
Totals	...	35	4	1	22	5	67

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
IN AGE GROUPS.**

Notifiable Diseases.		Under 1 year.										Totals.		
		1	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.			
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	9	13	7	2	1	1	35	
Diphtheria ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	5	—	1	1	3	2	6	22
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Totals ...		1	—	1	—	6	14	14	9	4	5	7	6	67

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Cases removed to the Isolation Hospital in their respective months.

Notifiable Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	...	1	-	5	5	6	1	4	2	1	3	3	33
Diphtheria	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	...	1	1	5	5	6	1	4	2	2	3	4	37

All the above cases were treated at the Dean's Farm Isolation Hospital, with the exception of the case of Acute Poliomyelitis sent to Portslade Isolation Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January ...	-	-	1	-	1	-
February ...	2	-	-	-	2	-
March	-	-	1	-	1	-
April	-	2	-	-	-	2
May	2	2	-	-	2	2
June	1	-	-	-	1	-
July	-	2	-	-	-	2
August ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
September ...	1	3	-	1	1	4
October	-	1	2	-	2	1
November ...	4	8	2	3	6	11
December ...	-	4	-	-	-	4
Total ...	10	22	6	4	16	26

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	—	1	1	1	—
25-35	1	3	1	—	1	—
35-45	2	5	2	—	1	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	1	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	3	4	—	—	1	2
Totals	...	10	22	6	4	3	6	1

36

Three non-notified tuberculosis deaths, giving a ratio of 3-10. Letter sent to the general practitioners concerned.

RESULTS OF WATER ANALYSIS.

The following samples of water were taken, and sent to the Clinical Research Association for Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis :—

MID-SUSSEX JOINT WATER BOARD.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

ANALYSIS (B).		Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.	
		
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.)	...	31.0	...	21.7
Combined Chlorine ... equivalent to Na. Cl.	...	2.60	...	1.82
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	...	0.06	...	0.04
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Anumoniaeal Nitrogen ...	...	0.0004	...	0.0003
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	...	0.0004	...	0.0003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	0.008	...	0.006
Lead or Copper ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	11.8	...	...	8.3
Permanent Hardness...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Total Hardness ...	...	11.8	...	8.3

From consideration of the above results we are of opinion that this water is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

(1) Quantitive.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20°C. for 3 days, is found to be 8 per c.c.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days, is found to be 5 per c.c.

(2) Qualitative.

B. Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Streptococci not found in 30 c.c.

Cl. Welchii (spores) not found in 100 c.c.

The water is quite satisfactory as judged from bacteriological examination.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

BURGESS HILL WATER COMPANY.**CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.**

ANALYSIS (A).			Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.)	...	...	27.5	19.3
Combined Chlorine ... equivalent to Na. Cl.	...	...	2.20	1.54
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	...	...	3.63	2.54
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	...	...	0.0004	0.0003
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	...	...	0.0005	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	...	0.004	0.003
Lead or Copper ...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	...	...	20.5	14.4
Permanent Hardness ...	...	...	1.0	0.7
Total Hardness ...	...	...	21.5	15.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.**(1) Quantitative.**

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20°C. for 3 days, is found to be 10 per c.c.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days, is found to be 3 per c.c.

(2) Qualitative.

- B. Coli not found in 100 c.c.
- Streptococci not found in 30 c.c.
- B. Welchii (Spores) not found in 100 c.c.

The results show this water to be quite satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK,

Secretary.

POYNINGS WATER SUPPLY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

ANALYSIS (B).	Parts per 100,000.			Grains per Gallon.
	
Total Solids (dried at 120 C.)	25.0	17.5
Combined Chlorine ... equivalent to Na. Cl.	2.40	1.68
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	3.96	2.77
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	0.32	0.22
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0005	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	0.004	...	0.003
Lead or Copper	Nil.	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	18.3	...	...	12.8
Permanent Hardness...	1.5	1.1
Total Hardness	19.8	13.9

From consideration of the above results we are of opinion that this water is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

FULKING WATER SUPPLY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

ANALYSIS (B).	Parts per 100,000.			Grains per Gallon.
	
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.)	21.0	14.7
Combined Chlorine ... equivalent to Na. Cl.	2.30	1.61
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	3.80	2.66
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil.	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0008	0.0006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0014	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.)	...	0.008	...	0.006
Lead or Copper	Nil.	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	16.0	...	...	11.2
Permanent Hardness...	1.0	0.7
Total Hardness	17.0	11.9

As judged by the above results this water is in our opinion satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY.

(WORTH AND WEST HOATHLY WATER SUPPLY).

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

ANALYSIS (B).	Parts per 100,000.			Grains per Gallon.	
	Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	...	17.0	...	11.9
Combined Chlorine	1.80	...	1.26
equivalent to Na. Cl.	2.97	...	2.08
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.60	...	0.42
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil.	...	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0008	...	0.0006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0010	...	0.0007
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.033	...	0.023	
Lead or Copper	Nil.	...	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	6.5	...	4.5	
Permanent Hardness	3.5	...	2.5
Total Hardness	10.0	...	7.0

From a consideration of the above results we are of opinion that this water is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

(1) Quantitative.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20°C. for 3 days, is found to be 15 per c.c.

The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days, is found to be 2 per c.c.

(2) Qualitative.

B. Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Streptococci not found in 30 c.c.

Cl. Welchii (Spores) not found in 100 c.c.

The results show an excellent water from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK,

Secretary.

BRIGHTON CORPORATION.**(PYECOMBE WATER SUPPLY).****CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.**

ANALYSIS (B).				Parts per ...	Grains per
				100,000.	Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.)	...	...	26.0	...	18.2
Combined Chlorine ...	...	...	2.60	...	1.82
equivalent to Na. Cl. ...	...	...	4.29	...	3.00
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	...	...	0.48	...	0.34
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Ammoniacaal Nitrogen ...	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	...	...	0.0004	...	0.0003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	0.012	...	0.008	
Lead or Copper ...	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Co ₃)	17.0	...	11.9		
Permanent Hardness...	...	...	1.5	...	1.1
Total Hardness ...	...	...	18.5	...	13.0

The results show this water to be satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. M. LIVOCK.

Secretary.

REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES.

Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections Made.			General Conditions.
			Made.	General Conditions.		
Common Lodging Houses...	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings ...	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	...	14	14	801	Satisfactory.	
Knackers' Yards ...	...	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	...	Nil.	—	—	—	—

**BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE
IN THE DISTRICT.**

Subject.	In force in 9 Parishes.					Date of Approval.
	
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	1.11.1883
Seavenging	1.11.1883
Prevention of Nuisances	1.11.1883
Common Lodging Houses	—
New Streets and Buildings	16.8.1932
Alteration of Buildings...	—
Smoke Abatement	—
Slaughterhouses	1.12.1922
Offensive Trades	—
Baths and Washhouses...	—
Mortuaries	—
Cemeteries	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures	2.2.1912
Hop and Fruit Pickers	—
New Buildings	13.12.1935

